

Plaintiff, JAKE MANDEVILLE-ANTHONY, demanding trial by jury, complains and alleges on information and belief as follows:

I.

PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

Plaintiff

1. Plaintiff, Jake Mandeville-Anthony, is, and at all relevant times was, a citizen of the United Kingdom and carried on business as an individual author, screenwriter, and actor.

Defendants

- 2. Defendant The Walt Disney Company is, on information and belief, a Delaware corporation that maintains its principal place of business in the County of Los Angeles, State of California.
- 3. Defendant Walt Disney Pictures is, on information and belief, a California corporation that maintains its principal place of business in the County of Los Angeles, State of California.
- 4. Defendant Disney Enterprises, Inc. is, on information and belief, a Delaware corporation that maintains its principal place of business in the County of Los Angeles, State of California.
- 5. Defendant Pixar, doing business as Pixar Animation Studios, is, on information and belief, a California corporation that maintains its principal place of business in the County of Alameda, State of California. On information and belief, Defendant Pixar is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Defendant The Walt Disney Company.
- 6. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of the Defendants sued herein as Does 1 through 10, inclusive, and therefore sues such Defendants by fictitious names. Plaintiff will seek leave of Court to amend this Complaint to allege their true names and capacities when they have been ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each of the fictitiously named

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Defendants was responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged, and that Plaintiff's losses, as herein alleged, were proximately caused by such conduct.

Jurisdiction and Venue

- 7. Personal jurisdiction is proper because Defendants' principle places of business are within this district and/or the act(s) of infringement complained of herein occurred in this district.
- 8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over these federal question claims pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 101, et seq., 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a), and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331(a). This Court also has supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 because all other claims are so related to those claims over which the Court has original jurisdiction as to form part of the same case or controversy.
- 9. Venue in this district is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and/or 28 U.S.C. §1400(a).

II.

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works: "Cars" and "Cookie and Co."

- 10. At least as early as 1992, Plaintiff conceived of an idea for a series of motion pictures or a television series/mini-series featuring cartoon cars characters.
- 11. Beginning in 1992, Plaintiff began drafting screenplays, treatments, synopses, and character lists documenting his cartoon cars characters' stories. One work was a three part screenplay titled "Cookie & Co." and was based on the true-life adventure by Michael Owen Perkins and Brian Mullineaux, who won the 1988 "London to Sydney Vintage Car Endurance Rally" in a yellow, 1924 open top Vauxhall car called "Cookie." Plaintiff obtained a written assignment of all rights to the story directly from Mr. Perkins.
- 12. Plaintiff's second work was titled "Cars" (alternatively titled "Auto Excess" or "Cars Chaos") and included a treatment, sample screenplay, synopses, 46

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animated cars characters descriptions, 10 cars characters sketches, and a marketing/merchandising plan. Plaintiff had hired professional artist and car expert Scott Hodges to complete the cartoon sketches, for which Mr. Hodges assigned in writing any and all copyrights to Plaintiff.

Defendants' involvement with Plaintiff and its access to "Cars" and "Cookie and Co."

- 13. Beginning in or about the middle of 1992, Plaintiff sent copies of his "Cookie & Co." and "Cars" works to various production companies and movie studios via mail, including to the script department of Defendant The Walt Disney Company. In or about 1994, Plaintiff sent a revised version of his "Cars" work to various production companies and movie studios via mail, including Defendant The Walt Disney Company. In or about 1996, Plaintiff sent a revised version of his "Cookie & Co." work to various production companies and movie studios via mail, including Defendant The Walt Disney Company and its affiliated television studios in New York. A line attributing copyright to Plaintiff was visible on his "Cookie & Co." and "Cars" works either as "Jake Anthony" or his pseudonym "Ian Quartermaine." Plaintiff's works were never returned to him.
- 14. On or about January 6, 1993, Plaintiff met in person with and personally delivered copies of his "Cookie & Co." and "Cars" works to Jim Morris, who held key executive positions with Lucasfilm Limited since 1987.
- 15. On information and belief, John Lasseter, the director/producer and claimed writer of Defendants' "Cars" motion picture, commenced working for Lucasfilm in 1983.
- 16. On information and belief, certain divisions of Lucasfilm became Defendant Pixar when the divisions were acquired by Apple co-founder Steve Jobs in 1986.
 - 17. On information and belief, Mr. Morris joined Defendant Pixar in 2005 and

is currently the general manager of Defendant Pixar.

- 18. On information and belief, Mr. Lasseter is currently the chief creative officer at Defendant Pixar. On information and belief, after Lucasfilm became Pixar in 1986, Mr. Lasseter oversaw all of Pixar's films and associated projects.
- 19. On information and belief, on or about January 24, 2006, Defendant Pixar entered into an agreement with The Walt Disney Company to merge the two companies. On informant and belief, the merger became effective on May 4, 2006 wherein, from that time on, Pixar became a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Walt Disney Company.

Defendants' "Cars," "Cars 2," "Cars Toons" and Incorporation of Elements from Plaintiff's "Cars" and "Cookie and Co."

- 20. A comparison of Plaintiff's works and Defendants' "Cars," "Cars 2," and "Cars Toons," including without limitation the characters, plots, themes, settings, moods, and sequencing of each, reveals that Defendants' "Cars," "Cars 2," and "Cars Toons" are substantially similar to Plaintiff's works.
- 21. One novel element of Plaintiff's "Cars" was that his cars characters would be "anthropomorphic" (humanoid) with no drivers and, in fact, without humans or reference to humans anywhere in the story or as characters. Defendants' "Cars," "Cars 2," and "Cars Toons" all incorporate this element. Defendants would later claim this novelty as their own when describing their motion picture "Cars," stating it was a creative concept unlike other animated movies that have come before: a world without humans, where independent, fully anthropomorphized automobiles are the only inhabitants.
- 22. Defendants' "Cars," "Cars 2," and "Cars Toons" also incorporate several other elements from Plaintiff's "Cars" and "Cookie and Co.," most notably:
 - a. The title "Cars" is exactly the same. Further, on information and belief, Defendants had also considered the title "The Yellow Car" for

their first motion picture. Plaintiff's "Cookie and Co." work had been professionally bound in book form and had a bright yellow, professionally illustrated cartoon of Cookie the car on the front cover. On information and belief, Defendants had also considered the title "Route 66" for their first motion picture. Within Plaintiff's works, one of the suggested plots is a race on Route 66.

- b. Plaintiff's oldest cartoon car character was named "Stanley." Defendants used the identical name, "Stanley," for one of their oldest car characters, with a visual appearance substantially similar to Plaintiff's. Both characters are drawn as a Model T Ford.
- c. Plaintiff's lead character car was "James Aston-Martin," a sports car based on the James Bond character. Defendants' lead character car, "Lightning Mc'Queen," acknowledged by Defendants to have been partially based on Steve McQueen, appears to be an American version of the Plaintiff's lead character car.
- d. Plaintiff's second lead character car was "Manny Morris," a broken down salvage truck. Defendants' second lead character car, "Mater," was also a broken down towing and salvage truck. On information and belief, Defendants' Mater character was originally conceived as a pristine condition blue wagon, but it was later changed to an old and broken down truck.
- e. Plaintiff's third lead character car was "Dr. Damien Daimler," an authority figure. Defendants' third lead character car, "Doc Hudson," is also a doctor and also an authority figure and appears to be an American version of Plaintiff's third lead character car.
- f. Plaintiff's supporting female character car was "Miss Thunderbird Ford," a nineteen "fifties," pink, glamorous movie star with big tail fins. One of Defendants' two supporting "Motorola Girls" female

- character cars was "a nineteen fifties, pink, showgirl with big tail fins." Defendants' version of Miss Thunderbird Ford was shown in preproduction as a Motorola Girl showgirl in the Special Features section of the 2008 DVD release of Defendants' "Cars" but was not used in the film. On information and belief, this character may be used in Defendants' "Cars 2" or subsequent projects.
- g. Plaintiff's second female character car was "Leticia Lancia," a "beautiful cheesecake, Italian movie star with big front bumpers." Defendants' "Flo" was their second glamorous showgirl animated cartoon car character. In character and visual description, these two movie star/showgirls animated cartoon cars characters are substantially similar.
- h. One of Plaintiff's supporting character cars was "Fabrizio Fiat," a small Italian male car that gets emotional very easily. Defendants featured a supporting character car called "Luigi Fiat," described as big hearted, gregarious, and excitable.
- i. Another of Plaintiff's supporting male character cars was "Casper Cadillac," a rich business car past his prime. One of Defendants' supporting male character cars, "Tex Cadillac," was also a rich business car past his prime.
- j. Defendants' "Cars" featured a fast and good looking Italian car called "Michael Shumaker Ferrari." This character is a composite of Plaintiff's two Italian fast and good looking male cars: the visual appearance of Plaintiff's "Frederico Ferrari" and the described personality of Plaintiff's "Antonio Alfa-Romeo."
- k. One of Plaintiff's cartoon character cars was Bruce Holden, described as a cheery Australian station wagon. Defendants' unnamed version of Bruce Holden was featured on the Menu page of the 2009 release of

- the Blue Ray DVD version of Defendants' "Cars" but was not used in the film. On information and belief, this character may be used in Defendants' "Cars 2" or subsequent projects.
- 1. One of Plaintiff's cartoon character cars was Toshiro Toyota, described as an aggressive Japanese car who always wants to win, much like a Samurai warrior. On information and belief, Defendants' "Cars 2" includes an extremely aggressive car whose sole aim in life is to win by any means and whose design suggests a Samurai warrior's helmet as the car's roof rack.
- m. On information and belief, the name Siddeley is used for a character in "Cars 2." The name Siddeley was used by Plaintiff for one of his character cars in his "Cars."
- n. The plots and settings of Defendants' "Cars" and "Cars 2" are also substantially similar to Plaintiff's works, most notably Plaintiff's "Cookie & Co." Both plots revolve around the lead character interacting with other cars and finding themselves with a number of events intermixed to bring about humor and romance and both with the backdrop of a race. For example, on information and belief, Defendants' "Cars 2" involves an international car race beginning in southeast Asia and ending in Hyde Park, England. A storyline in Plaintiff's "Cookie & Co." involves an international car race beginning in Hyde Park, England and ending in southeast Asia. In addition, on information and belief, "Cars 2" features an Alpine Rally wherein a sample script for an Alpine Rally was well delineated in Plaintiff's "Cars." Also, the backdrop of Route 66 was a major element in Defendants' "Cars" wherein a race on Route 66 was one of the suggested plots in Plaintiff's works.
- o. Further, certain scenes are nearly identical when Defendants' "Cars" is

- compared to Plaintiff's works. For example, the first major scene of comedic chaos in each occurs when the fast, lead car gets tangled up in roper or wire, begins dragging things behind it, and wrecking other cars and buildings.
- p. On information and belief, additional characters, themes, plots, and scenes from Plaintiff's works will be used in Defendants' "Cars 2."

 For example, on information and belief, Defendants' "Cars 2" involves an espionage/spy action adventure theme for additional excitement, revolving around a James Bond type character and his Miss Moneypenny assistant, named Finn McMissile and Holly Shiftwell.

 On or about March 8, 2011, Defendants released the trailer for their "Cars 2" featuring Lightning McQueen, Mater, and Finn McMissile.

 Defendants' Finn McMissile and Holly Shiftwell characters are the same as Plaintiff's James Aston-Martin and Jenny Jaguar.
- 23. In or about June 2006, Defendants released their "Cars" motion picture worldwide for theatrical exploitation. Later, in 2006 Defendants released their "Cars" motion picture in DVD format. On information and belief, Defendants Disney Enterprises, Inc. and Pixar are the copyright claimants for Defendants' "Cars" motion picture.
- 24. In or about October 2008, Defendants began releasing "Cars Toons," also knows as "Mater's Tall Tales." "Cars Toons" is an animated short television series featuring the characters Mater and Lightning McQueen from the film. Certain episodes have also premiered as theatrical shorts, such as with the 2008 film *Bolt*, and the series has been released in DVD and Blu-ray formats with additional episodes. On information and belief, Defendants Disney Enterprises, Inc. and Pixar are the copyright claimants for Defendants' "Cars Toons" works.
- 25. Defendants' "Cars" and "Cars Toons" have achieved extraordinary commercial success. On information and belief, Defendants' "Cars" has earned

well over \$500 million from its motion picture theatrical and DVD release to date.
Further, on information and belief, Defendants' entire "Cars" franchise has
garnered additional commercial success through sales or licensing of merchandise
and promotional items, including without limitation toys and video games, with ar
estimated \$5 billion in sales

- 26. To this day, Defendants continue to commercially exploit "Cars," "Cars Toons," and the associated merchandise and promotional items.
- 27. On information and belief, Defendants' "Cars 2" is scheduled for theatrical release on June 24, 2011.

III.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

(Against All Defendants)

- 28. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.
- 29. Plaintiff is responsible for the creation of the works titled "Cars" and "Cookie and Co." that have significant value and have been created at considerable expense.
- 30. Plaintiff is the holder of the pertinent exclusive rights infringed by Defendants, as alleged hereunder, for certain copyrighted works, including but not limited to the works titled "Cars" and "Cookie and Co." (collectively, including derivative works, the "Copyrighted Works"). The Copyrighted Works are the subject of valid Certificate of Copyright Registration, including without limitation Registration Numbers PAu003517316 and PAu003517273, issued by the Register of Copyrights.
- 31. In or about 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1996, Defendants were given access to Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works when Defendants received an in-person presentation

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from Plaintiff and copies of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works, personally and via mail, which were, upon information and belief, retained by the Defendants, having never been returned to the Plaintiff.

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- 32. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each Defendant, without the permission or consent of the Plaintiff, has used, and continues to use, Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works to create derivative works, including without limitation the motion pictures "Cars" and "Cars 2," the television series "Cars Toons," and the associated merchandise and promotional items, which are all substantially similar to Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works. In doing so, each Defendant has violated the Plaintiff's exclusive rights of preparing derivative works based upon the
- Copyrighted Works. Each Defendant's actions constitute infringement of the Plaintiff's exclusive rights protected under the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 US.C. § 101 et seq.).
- 33. The foregoing acts of infringement have been willful, intentional, and in disregard of and with indifference to the rights of the Plaintiff.
- 34. As a result of each Defendant's infringement of the Plaintiff's exclusive rights under copyright, the Plaintiff is entitled to relief pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504 and to its attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505.
- 35. The conduct of each Defendant is causing and, unless enjoined and restrained by this Court, will continue to cause the Plaintiff great and irreparable injury that cannot fully be compensated or measured in money, wherein Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§ 502 and 503, Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting each Defendant from further infringing the Plaintiff's Copyrighted Works.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION BREACH OF IMPLIED-IN-FACT CONTRACT

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(Against All Defendants)

IV.

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36. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

37. In or about 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1996, Defendants were given access to

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Plaintiff's novel ideas for stories concerning "anthropomorphic" cars characters when they received an in-person presentation from Plaintiff and copies of Plaintiff's

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written materials related to "Cars" and "Cookie and Co." The ideas were disclosed by Plaintiff for sale to Defendants, and Defendants had an opportunity to reject the

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submissions before they were made.

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on Plaintiff's ideas.

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38. Plaintiff's disclosure of the ideas for "Cars" to Defendants was conditioned upon Defendants' agreement to pay for the use of the ideas. As a result of Plaintiff's disclosure of his ideas on the terms and conditions alleged above, Defendants and Plaintiff entered into an implied-in-fact contract that required

39. Plaintiff has performed each and every obligation required of him pursuant to the terms and conditions of the implied contract with Defendants.

Defendants to compensate Plaintiff for its use of Plaintiff's novel ideas related to

"Cars" and to ensure Plaintiff received appropriate credit for any production based

- 40. Defendants have breached the implied contract by failing and refusing, and continuing to fail and refuse, to pay any compensation to Plaintiff based on the use of the novel ideas in "Cars" and "Cookie and Co." in the development and production of "Cars," "Cars 2," and "Cars Toons" and to take the steps necessary to obtain for Plaintiff a credit, such as "created by," with respect to "Cars," "Cars 2," and "Cars Toons."
 - 41. Plaintiff has demanded compensation based on the use of the novel ideas in

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL Plaintiff, Jake Mandeville-Anthony, hereby demands a trial by jury. DATED: March 10, 2011 DUNLAP, GRUBB & WEAVER, PLLC By: Nicholas A. Kurtz Attorneys for Plaintiff, Jake Mandeville-Anthony

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#:26
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL COVER SHEET

I (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if you are representing yourself □) JAKE MANDEVILLE-ANTHONY	DEFENDANTS THE WALT DISNEY (ENTERPRISES, INC.; DOES 1 - 10				
(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number. If you are yourself, provide same.)	representing	Attorneys (If Known)			
Nicholas A. Kurtz (SBN 232705) DUNLAP, GRUBB & WEAVER, PLLC 199 Liberty St., SW, Leesburg, Virginia 90210; (703) 777-7319					
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an X in one box only.)		SHIP OF PRINCIPAL PA X in one box for plaintiff and			s Only
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	Citizen of This		Γ F DEF 1 □1	Incorporated or F of Business in thi	
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)	Citizen of Anor	ther State	2 🗆 2	Incorporated and of Business in Ar	Principal Place ☐ 5 ☐ 5 nother State
	Citizen or Subj	ect of a Foreign Country	3 🗆 3	Foreign Nation	□6 □6
	instated or □ opened	5 Transferred from another	district (sp	pecify): □6 Mult Distr Litig	rict Judge from
V. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: JURY DEMAND: ▼Yes □	No (Check 'Yes	s' only if demanded in comp	laint.)		
CLASS ACTION under F.R.C.P. 23: ☐ Yes ☑ No		MONEY DEMANDED IN	COMPL	AINT: \$	
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you a	re filing and wr	ite a brief statement of cause	. Do not o	cite jurisdictional sta	atutes unless diversity.)
Copyright Infringement - 17 U.S.C. § 101, et seq., 28 U.S.C. § 1338	(a), and 28 U.S.	C. §§ 1331(a)		<u></u>	
VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.)					Г
□ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc. □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ 480 Consumer Credit □ 490 Cable/Sat TV □ 810 Selective Service □ 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange □ 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 □ 890 Other Statutory Actions □ 891 Agricultural Act □ 892 Economic Stabilization Act □ 893 Environmental Matters □ 894 Energy Allocation Act □ 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice □ 950 Constitutionality of □ 120 Marine □ 130 □ 410 Negotiable Instrument □ 140 Negotiable Instrument □ 151 Recovery of □ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loan (Excl. □ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loan (Excl. □ 153 Recovery of □ 2462 □ 350 □ 355 □ 366 □ 366 □ 366 □ 367 □ 368 □ 369 □ 360 □ 3	TORTS SONAL INJUR' Airplane Airplane Produ Liability Assault, Libel & Slander Fed. Employers Liability Marine Marine Product Liability Motor Vehicle Motor Vehicle Product Liability Other Personal Injury Personal Injury Med Malpractic Personal Injury- Product Liability Asbestos Person Injury Product Liability MIGRATION Naturalization Application Habeas Corpus- Alien Detainee Other Immigrat Actions	PROPERTY 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lendin 380 Other Personal Property Dama Property Dama 385 Property Dama Property Dama Property Dama Property Dama Property Dama Property Dama 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 CIVIL RIGHTS 441 Voting 442 Employment 442 Employment 445 American with Disabilities - Employment 446 American with Disabilities - Other 440 Other Civil Rights		Habeas Corpus General Death Penalty Mandamus/ Other Civil Rights Prison Condition ORFEITURE / PENALTY Agriculture Other Food & Drug Drug Related Seizure of	LABOR □ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act Relations □ 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations □ 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act □ 740 Railway Labor Act □ 790 Other Labor Litigation □ 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act PROPERTY RIGHTS □ 820 Copyrights □ 830 Patent □ 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY □ 861 HIA (1395ff) □ 862 Black Lung (923) □ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) □ 864 SSID Title XVI □ 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS □ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) □ 871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC 7609
				1001 -	

AFTER COMPLETING THE FRONT SIDE OF FORM CV-71, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Case Number: ___

Case 2:11-cv-02137-VBF-JEM Filed 03/14/11 Page 16 of 18 Page ID

D2137-VBF-JEM Document 1 Filed 03/14/11 Page 16 of #:27 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII(a). IDENTICAL CASES: H If yes, list case number(s):	las this action been p	previously filed in this court at	nd dismissed, remanded or closed? ♥No □ Yes	
VIII(b). RELATED CASES: Have any cases been previously filed in this court that are related to the present case? VNo Yes If yes, list case number(s):				
□ C.	Arise from the san Call for determina For other reasons Involve the same p	ne or closely related transactic tion of the same or substantial would entail substantial duplic patent, trademark or copyright	lly related or similar questions of law and fact; or cation of labor if heard by different judges; or , <u>and</u> one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.	
IX. VENUE: (When completing the control of the country in this District the country in the country in	California County	outside of this District: State i	if other than California, or Foreign Country, in which EACH named plaintiff resides	
Check here if the government,	its agencies or empl	oyees is a named plaintiff. If	this box is checked, go to item (b). California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
County in and District.			United Kingdom	
			o moto vangaon.	
(b) List the County in this District; ☐ Check here if the government,	California County eits agencies or empl	outside of this District; State i oyees is a named defendant.	f other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides. If this box is checked, go to item (c).	
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
The Walt Disney Company - Los Angeles County Walt Disney Pictures - Los Angeles County Disney Enterprises, Inc Los Angeles County			Pixar (doing business as Pixar Animation Studios) - County of Alameda	
(c) List the County in this District; Note: In land condemnation c	California County of ases, use the locati	outside of this District; State it	f other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose.	
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
Los Angeles County				
* Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernar Note: In land condemnation cases, us	rdino, Riverside, V se the location of the	entura, Santa Barbara, or S e tract of land involved	ian Luis Obispo Counties	
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OR PRO PER):	ndo	Date March 10, 2011	
or other papers as required by lav	v. This form, appro-	ved by the Judicial Conference	mation contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings e of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed ing the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)	
Key to Statistical codes relating to So	cial Security Cases:			
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of	Cause of Action	
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))		
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)		
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))		
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))		
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended.		
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. (g))		

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CENTRAL DISTRIC	CT OF CALIFORNIA	
JAKE MANDEVILLE-ANTHONY, an individual	CASE NUMBER	
PLAINTIFF(S) V.	CV11 02137 VBF (JE	
THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY; WALT DISNEY PICTURES; DISNEY ENTERPRISES, INC.; PIXAR d/b/a PIXAR ANIMATION STUDIOS; and DOES 1 - 10, inclusive	SUMMONS	
DEFENDANT(S).		
must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached ☐ counterclaim ☐ cross-claim or a motion under Rule 1	ns on you (not counting the day you received it), you complaint 2 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer cholas A. Kurtz , whose address is If you fail to do so,	
your answer or motion with the court.	ener demanded in the complaint. Tod also must me	
	Clerk, U.S. District Court	
Dated:MAR 1 4 2011	By:Deputy Clerk	
	(Seal of the Court) 1181	
[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United State. 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].	s agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed	

COPY

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UNITED	STATES	DISTRICT	COURT
CENTRAL	DISTRI	CT OF CAL	IFORNIA

CENTRAL DISTRIC	T OF CALIFORNIA
JAKE MANDEVILLE-ANTHONY, an individual	CASE NUMBER
PLAINTIFF(S) V.	CV11 02137 VBF (JE
THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY; WALT DISNEY PICTURES; DISNEY ENTERPRISES, INC.; PIXAR d/b/a PIXAR ANIMATION STUDIOS; and DOES 1 - 10, inclusive	SUMMONS
DEFENDANT(S).	
DISNEY ENTERPRISES, INC.; PIXAR d/b/a F A lawsuit has been filed against you. Within 21 days after service of this summor must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached ☑ counterclaim ☐ cross-claim or a motion under Rule 1: or motion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney, Nic 199 Liberty St., SW, Leesburg, Virginia 90210 judgment by default will be entered against you for the r	as on you (not counting the day you received it), you omplaint amended complaint amended received it), you omplaint amended complaint amended received it), you omplaint amended received it), you fail to do so, it for you fail to do so,
your answer or motion with the court.	ener demanded in the complaint. Tod also must me
	Clerk, U.S. District Court
Dated:	By: Deputy Clerk
	(Seal of the Court) 1181
[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United States 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].	agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed